

Validation of Nitrogen Fertilizer Recommendation for Cotton at Middle Awash Areas, Afar Region

Diriba Megersa Soboka¹ Bethel Nekir² Mekuria Bekele³ Getinet Adugna⁴ Zeyede Aregahegn⁵
Werer Agricultural Research Center, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, EIAR
P.O.Box 2003, Werer, Ethiopia, Corresponding author's

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Abstract

The productivity of Cotton, the cash crop in middle awash has been declined due to the deteriorated productivity of soil from miss-management of soil fertility and irrigation water that causes salinity problems. Additionally, application of the optimum rate of the most yield-limiting nutrient, nitrogen fertilizer for cotton varieties is still limiting. This experiment was conducted during 2017–2018 to validate the best and significant results of previously conducted experiments, on larger plots in similar agro-ecology and soil type at Gewane and Amibara districts of the Afar region, Ethiopia. The recommended Nitrogen fertilizer (46 kg ha⁻¹) and farmer practice (no fertilizer) were replicated thrice per farmers' field across four experimental sites. Pre-sowing composited and after harvest treatment-wise soil samples were collected and analyzed following the standard procedures. The seed-cotton yield of the field experiment was subjected to analysis of variances using the SAS software program version 9.0. Analysis of variance for combined data over the years and locations reveals that plant height was significantly influenced by locations and also the interaction effects of year-location. In terms of seed-cotton yield, a significant difference was observed due to the effects of locations and treatments applied. Consequently, a significantly higher mean seed-cotton yield (2.89 ton ha⁻¹) was recorded at 46 kg ha⁻¹ of Nitrogen fertilizer level over the local practice (without fertilizer) 1.72 ton ha⁻¹ of seed-cotton yield. Therefore, 46 kg ha⁻¹ of nitrogen fertilizer is identified as a better management option for cotton production in middle Awash.

Keywords/Phrases: Cotton, Middle-Awash, nitrogen, validation, yield-limiting nutrient

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1. Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) is a cash crop in different parts of Ethiopia as well as in the middle Awash, Amibara areas (Abebe, 1982). Over 64 % of the total seed-cotton production of the country was produced from this area (Ethiopian Investment Agency, EIA, 2012). However, the productivity of the soil has been declined and deteriorated due to the irrigation condition and salinity problem in the area (Worku and Bedadi, 2016). Thus, the soil of this area is deficient in essential nutrients mainly Nitrogen (Worku and Bedadi, 2016). Nitrogen fertilizer is the most yield-limiting nutrient in all crops other than carbon and hydrogen, because of its requirement by plants in the greatest quantity (Roy *et al.*, 2006). Similarly, in the middle-awash valley of Ethiopia, from the three primary nutrients required for healthy plant growth (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium, NPK), PK are not responsive on cotton yield, except the nitrogen fertilizer (Adugna *et al.*, 2016; Menaleshewa *et al.*, 2016).

Even though the optimum nitrogen application plays a major role in determining a wide range of seed-cotton yield and growth parameters (Gari *et al.*, 1989; McConnell *et al.*, 1996; Saleem *et al.*, 2010), at Amibara and its surroundings, optimum rate of nitrogen fertilizer application for cotton varieties are still limiting. The recent experiment on nitrogen fertilizer requirement for the cotton crop at Werer Agricultural Research Center under five different nitrogen levels (0, 23, 46, 69 and 92 kg ha⁻¹) from 2004 to 2005 (Adugna *et al.*, 2016) and during 2009 (Ayissaa and Kebede, 2011) have got convincing results. Nevertheless, validation was not conducted to a greater number of farmers on similar agro-ecology and soil type. That is why this experiment was conducted to validate the best and significant results in larger plots on similar agro-ecology and soil type.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Location

The experiment was conducted on three farmers' field of Gewane and Amibara districts, Afar region, Ethiopia, during 2017–2018 main-cropping seasons. The study areas are geographically located between 9°20'0" N and 10°34'0" N latitude and 40°8'0" E and 40°49'0" E longitude (Figure 1.) with altitude of 740 m.a.s.l. The average annual rainfall of the area is 593 mm, and the average maximum and minimum temperatures of the study area are 34°C and 19°C, respectively.

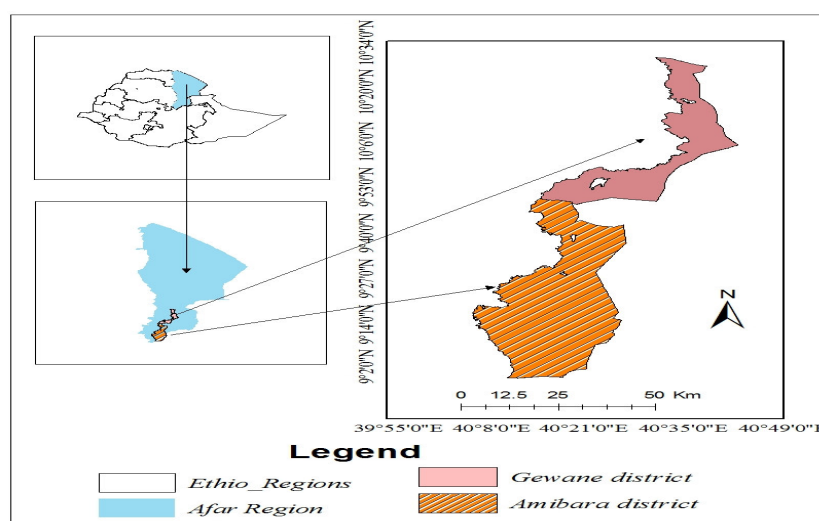


Figure 1: Location map of the study site of Gewane and Amibara districts

2.2. Treatments setup

The recommended nitrogen fertilizer (46 kg ha^{-1}) and farmer practice (none-fertilizer) were replicated thrice per farmers' field across all four experimental sites with $10\text{m} \times 10\text{m}$ plot size. As well as, the plant spacing was 20 cm and 90 cm intra and inter-row spacing respectively with net harvestable plot size of 72.9m^2 ($9\text{m} \times 8.1\text{m}$) comprising nine harvestable rows. The common practices including agronomic activities, fertilizer application and other crop management practices those recommended for cotton production were uniformly applied to all plots. Additionally, well adapted Deltapine-90 cotton variety was used for the trial.

2.3. Data collection and analysis

2.3.1 Soil data collection

A composited soil sample was collected from the experimental plots in each study sites before planting and for each treatment after harvest at 0-30 cm soil depth. The chemical compositions of the soil samples were analyzed at the Soil Laboratory of Werer Agricultural Research Center following standard procedure. Soil pH and electrical conductivity (EC) using 1:1 soil to water ratio were measured from a solution of saturated paste extract by pH-meter (Peech, 1986). Organic matter was determined using Walkley and Black wet-oxidation method (Walkley and Black, 1934) and the total N by Kjeldahl procedure (Bremner, 1996). Available phosphorous was determined following the Olsen method (Olsen *et al.*, 1954) after extraction with sodium bicarbonate solution (pH 8.5). The soil textural classes were similar (Table 1) across all locations (silt loam) except Werer site (silty clay loam).

Table 1: Soil textural classes of the locations before sowing

Location	Clay (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Textural classes
Werer	32	12	56	silty clay loam
Bedul-ale	14	28	58	silt loam
Bedehamo	20	28	52	silt loam
Gewane	22	26	52	silt loam

2.3.2. Crop yield data collection

Total seed cotton yield was collected at first and second picking and the total sum was weighed (gram/plot) and converted to ton per hectare for statistical analysis.

2.3.3. Statistical analysis

The seed-cotton yield of the field experiment was subjected to analysis of variances using SAS software program version 9.0 (SAS Institute, 2003). Significant differences between treatment means was compared and separated using the least significant difference (LSD).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Soil and seed-cotton yield results

The soil samples from Bedehamo, Bedul-ale and Gewane kebeles have relatively higher pH values and higher Electrical conductivity (ECe). Whereas, soil samples from Werer have relatively less alkaline as compared to the three sites. Electrical conductivity values of the three sites (Bedehamo, Bedul-ale and Gewane) show that these sites have relatively high soluble salts compared to Werer site. However, in all four sites, the soil is normal soil. Available Phosphorus in all sites is high. Likewise, the organic matter (OM) is relatively high in Gewane and

Bedul-ale (Table 2). Additionally, Total nitrogen has shown the increasing tendency at harvest for the first treatment (46 kg ha⁻¹ N) than the control across all experimental sites; which might be due to the application of N-fertilizer.

Table 2: The soil chemical properties before sowing and after harvest

Location	Sampling time	Treatment	pH	EC (dS/m)	K (ppm)	Avail. P (mg/kg)	OM (%)	TN (%)
Werer	Before planting	composite	7.48	0.65	1.57	26.30	1.91	0.073
	After harvest	46 kg ha ⁻¹	7.2	0.6	5.31	20.70	1.53	0.107
		0 Kg ha ⁻¹	8.08	0.87	4.21	20.20	1.65	0.07
Bedul-ale	Before planting	composite	8.02	0.78	7.26	25.90	2.19	0.08
	After harvest	46 kg ha ⁻¹	7.83	0.55	5.23	23.10	2.02	0.12
		0 Kg ha ⁻¹	8.19	0.76	3.21	22.40	1.44	0.10
Bedehamo	Before planting	composite	8.23	0.89	6.43	24.2	2.2	0.01
	After harvest	46 kg ha ⁻¹	7.87	0.71	5.43	19.10	1.47	0.11
		0 Kg ha ⁻¹	8.01	1.78	14.39	27.20	1.40	0.09
Gewane	Before planting	composite	8.24	0.97	7.26	25.9	2.39	0.08
	After harvest	46 kg ha ⁻¹	7.74	0.81	3.79	21.5	1.71	0.14
		0 Kg ha ⁻¹	8.12	0.90	5.23	37.1	1.53	0.01

*Notes: **pH** is potential of Hydrogen, **EC (dS/m)** is Electrical conductivity, **K (ppm)** is soluble potassium, **Avail. P (mg/kg)** is available phosphorus, **OM (%)** is Organic matter and **TN (%)** is Total nitrogen.

3.2. Plant height and seed-cotton yield

Analysis of variance for combined data over years and locations of the parameters recorded were indicated in Table 3. The plant height was significantly influenced by locations and also the interaction effects of year-location were significant (Table 3). In terms of seed-cotton yield, significant difference was observed due to the effects of locations and treatment applied. Similarly, the interaction effect of year by location, location by treatment interaction, and the three way (year by location by treatment) were significant for seed cotton yield. However, the other two-way interaction of year by treatment; as well as the main effect of years was non-significant for all the parameters (Table 3).

Table 3: The plant height and seed cotton yield as influenced by fertilizer levels over locations and years

Source	Parameters	
	Plant height (cm)	Seed Cotton Yield (Ton /ha)
Year	Ns	Ns
Location	**	***
Replication	Ns	Ns
Treatment	Ns	***
Year *Location	*	**
Year*Treatment	Ns	Ns
Location*Treatment	Ns	**
Year*Location*Treatment	Ns	*

*, **, = show significance at 5 and 1 % probability levels respectively, Ns =Non-significant.

A Significantly higher value of plant height was recorded at Gewane district. In terms of seed-cotton yield, a significantly higher yield was recorded at Werer and Bedehamo sites. Highly significant differences also observed due to the application of different treatments on seed cotton yields (Table 4). The higher seed cotton yield of (2.89 ton ha⁻¹) was found at 46 kg ha⁻¹ nitrogen fertilizer. On average, it has increases 68% seed cotton yield over farmer's practice. This result agreed with the previous findings of Ayissaa and Kebede (2011), in which greater seed cotton yield of 5.39 ton ha⁻¹ was reported at 46 kg ha⁻¹ of nitrogen fertilizer level at Werer Agricultural Research Center. Additionally, it confirmed the finding of Adugna *et al.* (2016), in which 4.42 ton ha⁻¹ of seed-cotton yield was reported at the nitrogen fertilizer level of 46 kg ha⁻¹ as the best recommendation from economics point of views. However, both previous findings exceed the yield potential of Deltapine-90 (3.86 ton ha⁻¹), reported by Gudeta and G.Egziabher (2019), at irrigation condition of Amibara areas, Werer Agricultural Research Center. Whereas, the current finding is lower than the yield potential of the stated variety Deltapine-90 at the same agro-

ecology. This might be relative to the time of previous studies conducted. Currently the soil productivity in the area declined and soil salinity also aggravated due to miss management of irrigation water.

Table 4: Effects of nitrogen fertilizer application on plant height and seed-cotton yield at Werer Agricultural Research center, Bedul-ale, Bedehamo and Gewane locations during 2017 and 2018

Factors	Parameters	
	Plant height (cm)	Seed-Cotton Yield (Ton ha ⁻¹)
Year		
2017	82.02	2.33
2018	82.18	2.26
Location		
Werer research center	73.43 ^b	2.50 ^a
Bedul-ale	79.57 ^b	2.10 ^b
Bedehamo	79.89 ^b	2.45 ^a
Gewane	95.52 ^a	2.17 ^b
LSD (P=0.05)	13.44	0.14
Fertilizer level		
46 kg ha ⁻¹	82.99	2.89 ^a
No fertilizer	81.2	1.72 ^b
CV		7.46
LSD (P=0.05)		0.10

Means with the same letter in each column are not significantly different at ($\alpha = 0.05$)

4. Conclusion

The result of this experiment has validated the previous findings on similar agro-ecology and soil type at the recommended rate of nitrogen fertilizer (46 kg ha⁻¹) for cotton production; which gave a significantly higher mean seed-cotton yield of 2.89 ton ha⁻¹ over the farmer practice (without fertilizer) 1.72 ton ha⁻¹ showing its promising for future use in the region, particularly in middle Awash.

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